

Linder	Paxon	Smith (MI)
Livingston	Payne	Smith (NJ)
LoBiondo	Pease	Smith (OR)
Lofgren	Pelosi	Smith (TX)
Lowey	Peterson (MN)	Smith, Adam
Lucas	Peterson (PA)	Smith, Linda
Luther	Petri	Snowbarger
Maloney (CT)	Pickering	Snyder
Maloney (NY)	Pickett	Solomon
Manton	Pitts	Souder
Manzullo	Pombo	Spence
Markey	Pomeroy	Spratt
Mascara	Portman	Stabenow
Matsui	Price (NC)	Stark
McCarthy (MO)	Pryce (OH)	Stearns
McCarthy (NY)	Quinn	Stenholm
McCollum	Radanovich	Stokes
McCrery	Rahall	Strickland
McDermott	Ramstad	Stump
McGovern	Rangel	Sununu
McHale	Redmond	Talent
McHugh	Regula	Tanner
McIntosh	Reyes	Tauscher
McIntyre	Riggs	Tauzin
McKeon	Riley	Taylor (MS)
McKinney	Rivers	Taylor (NC)
Meehan	Rodriguez	Thomas
Meek (FL)	Roemer	Thompson
Meeks (NY)	Rogan	Thornberry
Menendez	Rogers	Thune
Metcalf	Rohrabacher	Thurman
Mica	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiahrt
Millender-	Rothman	Tierney
McDonald	Roukema	Torres
Miller (CA)	Roybal-Allard	Towns
Miller (FL)	Royce	Trafficant
Minge	Ryun	Upton
Mink	Sabo	Velazquez
Mollohan	Sanchez	Vento
Moran (KS)	Sanders	Visclosky
Moran (VA)	Sandlin	Walsh
Morella	Sawyer	Wamp
Murtha	Saxton	Waters
Myrick	Scarborough	Watkins
Nadler	Schaefer, Dan	Watt (NC)
Neal	Schaffer, Bob	Watts (OK)
Nethercutt	Schumer	Waxman
Neumann	Scott	Weldon (FL)
Ney	Sensenbrenner	Weldon (PA)
Northup	Serrano	Weller
Norwood	Sessions	Wexler
Nussle	Shadegg	Weygand
Oberstar	Shaw	White
Olver	Shays	Whitfield
Ortiz	Sherman	Wicker
Owens	Shimkus	Wise
Oxley	Shuster	Wolf
Packard	Sisisky	Woolsey
Pallone	Skaggs	Wynn
Pappas	Skeen	Young (AK)
Pascrell	Skelton	Young (FL)
Pastor	Slaughter	

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—37

Andrews	Hastert	Obey
Bilbray	Herger	Parker
Borski	Hunter	Porter
Cannon	Hutchinson	Poshard
Collins	Inglis	Rush
Costello	Kennedy (MA)	Salmon
Crane	Largent	Sanford
Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Schiff
Diaz-Balart	Martinez	Stupak
Dunn	McDade	Turner
Fawell	McInnis	Yates
Gonzalez	McNulty	
Gutierrez	Moakley	

□ 1835

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, on roll call no. 55, I was out of town attending a wake. Had I been present, I would have voted yes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the vote on H. Res. 361, a resolution calling for free and impartial elections in Cambodia, I would have voted "aye".

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1415

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be withdrawn as a cosponsor of H.R. 1415.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 3246, THE FAIRNESS FOR SMALL BUSINESS AND EMPLOYEES ACT OF 1998

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, the Committee on Rules is planning to meet next week to grant a rule to limit the amendments which may be offered to H.R. 3246, the Fairness for Small Business and Employees Act of 1998.

Any Member who wishes to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies and a brief explanation of the amendment by 2 p.m. on Monday, March 23rd, to the Committee on Rules, room H-312 of the Capitol.

H.R. 3246 was ordered reported by the Committee on Education and the Workforce on March 11th, and the report is expected to be filed Wednesday. Amendments should be drafted to the text of the bill as reported by the Committee on Education and the Workforce. Until the report is available in the document room, copies of the text of the bill as reported can be obtained from the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of Parliamentarian to be certain their amendments comply with the rules of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House a communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct:

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS
OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT,
Washington, DC, March 16, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct ("Committee") has been served with a grand

jury subpoena (for documents) issued by the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts and directed to the Committee's "Keeper of Records."

After the consultation with the Office of General Counsel, the Committee has determined that compliance with the subpoena is not consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House and, therefore, that the subpoena should be resisted.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. TAUSCHER addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL PAUL G. UNDERWOOD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in honor of a great American, an American who has returned home to be buried in his beloved country. Colonel Paul G. Underwood was not only a great American, he was also a beloved son, a brother, a husband, father and friend, who served our Nation as a brave pilot and who ultimately made the supreme sacrifice in the name of freedom.

Colonel Underwood began his military career by enlisting in the United States Marine Corps Reserve and then later transferring to the Air Corps. After attending school at Northrop Aeronautical School, he joined the Air Force where his flying duties led him to the F-105 Thunderchief.

Through the course of his distinguished military career, Colonel Underwood earned a number of awards; including the Distinguished Flying Cross, an Air Medal with four Oak Leaf

Clusters, a World War II Victory Medal, a Vietnam Service Medal and a Purple Heart.

Prior to 1966, his war service to our Nation included World War II and Korea, with 201 combat missions. In January of that year, Colonel Underwood was deployed to Vietnam from Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in eastern North Carolina. While there, he bravely and nobly performed 22 combat missions.

Unfortunately, on March 18th, 1966, Colonel Underwood's F-105 Thunderchief was shot down. He was then listed MIA for 12 long years and was ultimately declared dead. The Underwood family was forced to suffer not only with a tremendous and almost unbearable loss, but also with a great deal of uncertainty. It was not until recently that Colonel Underwood's remains were recovered in North Vietnam.

Yesterday, 32 years to the date of his death, I had the honor and privilege to have the humbling experience of attending Colonel Underwood's funeral at Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Speaker, I cannot express in words what this experience meant to me. So many, far too many, young Americans have been seriously wounded and have even given their lives for this country. So many families have suffered.

I would like to take this opportunity tonight to recognize and honor Colonel Underwood and his family and all those who have sacrificed and have either lost their own lives or lost a loved one in service to this Nation.

□ 1845

Ms. Gloria Underwood is a role model to us all. She is a remarkably strong person who, despite suffering through an almost unbelievable ordeal for 32 years now, managed to rise above many difficulties and to raise a fine family. I thank her from the bottom of my heart for including me in yesterday's very special service.

I would like also to remind the Underwoods and all families who have faced similar tragedies that, as sorrowful and difficult as the loss of a loved one in service must be, it is not in vain; it is for America and for all her future generations. Brave soldiers like Colonel Underwood are the Nation's strength.

The words are best expressed in the following lines written by Ralph Waldo Emerson in his poem, "A Nation's Strength," and I quote,

Not gold but only men can make a people great and strong; men who for truth and honor's sake stand fast and suffer long. Brave men who work while others sleep, who dare while others fly, they build a nation's pillars deep and lift them to the sky.

Mr. Speaker, an American hero has returned home to his family and a grateful nation to take his place among the many war heroes that are buried at Arlington National Cemetery. He rose and fought and died for the many freedoms that we too many times take for granted.

I salute Colonel Paul Underwood, a true American hero, and his family and all those who have fought and died and suffered loss in the name of freedom. The men like Colonel Underwood have truly given this Nation its strength. Let us never forget their sacrifices, Mr. Speaker. And God bless America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. DELAURO addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MORELLA addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. RIGGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ISTOOK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MICA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

DIALOGUE ON RACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I called a special order tonight with a bipartisan delegation, Members of Congress that traveled from Washington to Birmingham, Montgomery, and Selma during March 6 through the 8th. Along with Members of the Congress that included AMO HOUGHTON, EARL HILLIARD, SHERROD BROWN, TOM BARRETT, KAREN

THURMAN, FRED UPTON, DIANA DEGETTE, ELIOT ENGEL, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, we also had the head of the National Democratic Committee, Roy Roman, and Jim Nicholson, the Republican National Committee chair.

This trip was to be part of a dialogue on race, which was sponsored by Faith and Politics Institute under the leadership of Doug Tanner. These Members decided to travel to Birmingham to the site of the 16th Street Baptist Church and visit the church where four little girls were killed by a bomb on September 15, 1963, and from there to visit the Civil Rights Museum and to see some of the historic sites that changed America.

From there we traveled to the City of Montgomery, where we had an opportunity to visit the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church that Martin Luther King, Jr., was called to pastor in 1954 and where he led the successful Montgomery bus boycott.

We had an opportunity while we were in Montgomery to visit former Governor George Wallace and to talk with him, to shake his hand, to tour the capitol in the City of Montgomery, to visit the Civil Rights Memorial there and travel from Montgomery on early Sunday morning to the City of Selma, where we attended service at the Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church. And later we had lunch that was sponsored by the mayor of Selma, Mayor Smitherman.

In 1965, 33 years ago, in the City of Selma only 2.1 percent of blacks of voting age were registered to vote. In one county between Selma and Montgomery, Loundes County, that we traveled through on our way to Selma, in 1965 that county was more than 80 percent African-American. There was not a single registered African-American voter. But today in Selma in Loundes County in the State of Alabama we have witnessed unbelievable changes. It is a different State. It is a different place.

What I would like to do now, Mr. Speaker, is to yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON), my colleague and the co-chair of the Faith and Politics Institute and one of the real leaders of this whole Dialogue on Race.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am, obviously, honored and really moved to be here, as I was when we went on that extraordinary weekend. I think we all sort of feel that we walk in the shadow of JOHN LEWIS. We can reconstruct history. We can read about it. But to be part of history with a man like JOHN LEWIS, who was there and who suffered all the humiliations and the physical beatings and the agonies of those times was really something.

I mean, I do not think I will ever get over it. As I mentioned to Mr. LEWIS, it was almost like my trip to the Holy Land. It was a religious experience. This was a group that did not have any legislative program. We did not want